

PHILIPPINE ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT AMR

Review of Implementation

Department of Health, Department of Agriculture
World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization
Alliance for Improving Health Outcomes
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Antimicrobial Resistance

- is the ability of a microorganism (like bacteria, viruses, and some parasites) to stop an antimicrobial (such as antibiotics, antivirals and antimalarials) from working against it. As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others (WHO)
- Affects surgical procedures, GDP,

Global Response

- Sixty-Eighth World Health Assembly in May 2015 declared Resolution WHA 68.7 on the Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) formed a Tripartite
- One Health Approach to combat AMR
- Western Pacific Action Plan on AMR
- Medicines - largest component of the total health expenditure and household spending

Philippine Action Plan to Combat AMR 2015-2017

- serves as the country's roadmap towards containing, controlling and preventing AMR
- emphasizes the “**One Health Approach**”
- **VISION:** *A nation protected against the threats of antimicrobial resistance*
- **MISSION:** *To implement an integrated, comprehensive and sustainable national program to combat AMR geared towards safeguarding human and animal health while preventing interference in the agricultural, food, trade, communication and environmental sectors*

Philippine Action Plan to Combat AMR 2015-2017

- PH Targets (by 2020):
 - *Reduce by 30% carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (E. coli and Klebsiella) infections acquired during hospitalization*
 - *Maintain the prevalence of ceftriaxone-resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae to 0%*
 - *Reduce by at least 30% overall methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infections compared to rates in 2014*
 - *Reduce by 30% multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas spp infections acquired during hospitalization compared to estimates in 2014*
 - *Reduce by 25% ciprofloxacin-resistant non-typhoidal salmonella infections compared to 2014*

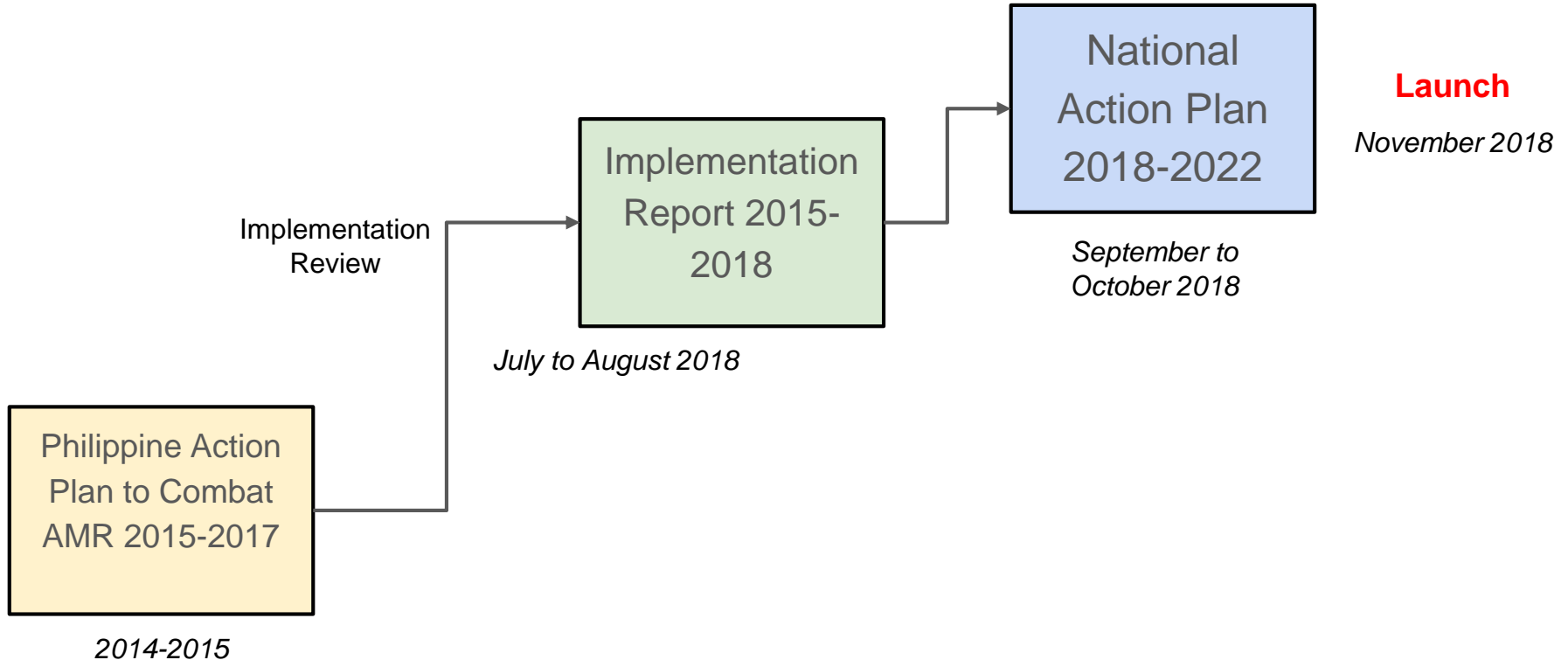
Key Areas of the Philippine Action Plan (2015-2017)

- KS 1: Commit to a comprehensive, financed **national plan** with accountability and civic society engagement
- KS 2: Strengthen **surveillance and laboratory** capacity
- KS 3: Ensure uninterrupted **access to essential medicines** of assured quality
- KS 4: Regulate and promote **rational use of medicines**, including in animal husbandry and ensure proper patient care
- KS 5: Enhance **infection prevention and control** across all settings
- KS 6: Foster **innovations, research** and development
- KS 7: Development of a Risk **Communication** Plan to Combat AMR

Objectives of the Review

1. Identify achievements and challenges on implementation
2. Map current stakeholders in human health and animal sectors, public and private
3. Identify priorities and action areas for recommendation to move forward activities in the Philippines

Overall Plan of ICAMR



Methodology

Qualitative, descriptive design

1. Desk reviews of documents, reports, presentations, etc.
2. Interviews with stakeholders
3. Use of four-colour coding to assess progress
4. Validation and consultation meetings

Results

Stakeholders

Department of Health

PD	
	DPCB
EB	
	FDA
HFDB	HFSRB

AMS Pilot Hospitals

RITM	
	JBLMRH
PGH	
	VSMMC
CLMMRH	NMMC
SPMC	BGHMC

DA (OSEC, BAI, NMIS, PCC, BFAR, ICAMB)

NDA, PCC, BAR)	
FAO	
	DILG
DOST (PCHRD, PCAARRD)	
WHO	
	DTI

National Antibiotics Guidelines Committee

Set of experts chaired by Dr. Mediadora Saniel

Antibiotics Stewardship Steering Committee

PGH		
	PHICS	
RITM		
	PHICNA	
PIDSP		PPhA
PSMID		

Highlights

- Governance & Policy • Surveillance & Labs • Access to Essential Medicines
- Rational Use of Medicines • Infection Control & Prevention
- Research & Innovation • Communication & Advocacy

KS1: Governance, Policy

Human

- National Action Plan 2015-2017
- Inter-Agency Committee on AMR (ICAMR) organized
- High level support (DOH Execom)
- Budget at central and regional levels
- Designation of National Drug Policy Compliance Officer (NDPCO) in Regions

Animal

- TWG in the Department of Agriculture, through Special Order
- Budget in DA
- Fleming Fund- FAO project

KS2: Surveillance and Labs

Human

- Developed system on Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Program (ARSP)

Animal

- Draft surveillance program done
- Hiring of HR at central and regional levels
- Engaging private sector in surveillance
- Capacity training at LGUs

KS3: Access to Essential Medicines

Human

- PhilHealth policy on antibiotics
- Review of implementation of policies
- Securing LGU cooperation in provision of essential medicines

Animal

- Review and updating of policies
- Enforcement of policies

KS4: Rational Use of Medicines

Human

- Policy on AMS for hospitals, or additional requirement imposed by HFSRB
- Inclusion in curricula – CHED
- National Antibiotic Guideline

Animal

- Review and updating of policies
- Need for alternatives to animal growth & production
- Active pharmaceutical ingredients are being sold as is. FDA believes this should be regulated as dosage form.

Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (AMS)

- AMS training program is an initiative aiming to curtail AMR by the implementation of systematic, multi-disciplinary, multi-pronged interventions in both public and private hospitals in the Philippines to promote rational use of antimicrobials.
- Training of hospitals in five training hubs on-going - Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao
- Other countries learn from Philippine implementation of AMS
- Goal of full implementation by 2022

KS5: Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)

Human

- Communication package on IPC and AMR to be provided to RHUs
- Use of standard definitions and determination of infection rates in all health facilities
- Inadequate number of staff dedicated to IPC in health facilities
- Sustainability and M&E of AMS in hospitals
- Need for expansion of the AMS program in other health settings

Animal

- No national policy for infection control in animal health

Need for Integration of AMR in different DOH Programs (Public Health)

	Surveillance	Labs	Access to medicines	Rational Use of Medicines	Infection Prevention & Control	Advocacy
Surveillance, PIDSR, EB	Y	Y				
Maternal, child, adolescent health			Y	Y	Y	Y
IMCI			Y	Y	Y	Y
TB	Y	Y	Y			
Malaria	Y	Y	Y			
NTDs	Y	Y	Y			
Health promotion (HPCS)						Y

KS6: Research and Innovation

Human

- Research related to AMR fragmented
- Need more research on system, supply chain, policy, community, behavior
- Most research on microbiology, surveillance, molecular
- R&E for antibiotics - potential area for research
- Encourage private sector to increase investments in antimicrobials

Animal

- Research agenda for animal health
- Research to ensure innovation to have alternatives

Achievements in KS 7: Communication and Advocacy

WAAW

- Celebration in few regions and hospitals
- Celebration in DA

Campaign of DA

- IAMResponsible
- Implemented in regions and LGUs



Photos - IEC, WAAW, etc.



ANG ANTIBIOTICS AY NAWAWALAN NA NG BISA DAHIL SA MALING PAGGAMIT



MAGING BAHAGI NG SOLUSYON

- Kumpletuhin legi ang pag-inom ng mga iniresetang antibiotics kahit bumuti na ang pakiramdam.
- Huwag ibahagi sa iba o gamitin ang mga tirang antibiotics.
- Huwag bumili ng antibiotics na walang reseta ng doktor.

7. Where can I find information on AMR?

Public engagement, through consumer education, is a core strategy to protect the health of the nation against AMR. The DOH has developed promotional materials being advertised online. One of which is an infomercial which aims to describe the concept of AMR and its possible consequences. To promote awareness, pledge forms to combat AMR for doctors, pharmacists, health care professionals, students and lay people were made. Other materials such as posters and leaflets can be downloaded from the National Center for Pharmaceutical Access and Management (NCPAM) website at www.ncpam.doh.gov.ph.

8. How do I contact DOH for other information on AMR?

Should you have further inquiries, please get in touch with anyone of the following: Dr. Irene F. Fariñas, Ms. Yen M. Genuino and Ms. Niña M. Tolentino at 651-7800 loc. 2555 or at rum.secretariat@gmail.com.

WIN THE /AGAINST WAR /AMR



Antimicrobial Resistance



AMR

Challenges and Priorities - human health

- Surveillance
 - Surveillance system for AMU
 - Integrated system for HAI, AMU, and AMR
- Policies to enforce the adoption of the AMS program in all health facilities
- Ensuring that even far-flung and/or impoverished communities have access to quality antimicrobials
- Development of a communication (advocacy and risk) plan
- Facilitating the development of new antimicrobials (innovation)
- IT platform (dashboard) to communicate data on AMR to stakeholders

Priorities and challenges - Animal

Priorities

- Surveillance Plan: developed and waiting for approval
- “IAMResponsible” - campaign to educate all stakeholders on AMR in the veterinary sector
- Review of existing policies for monitoring the use of veterinary drugs

Challenges

- “Backyard” farms
- Use of antibiotics as growth promoters
- Replication of sentinels and collection of respiratory samples
- Database for drugs; difficulty due to delineation between FDA and BAI

Priorities and Challenges - Integration

- Collaboration - One Health Approach
- Multisectoral approach (involves different sectors)
- Regulatory-Policy Framework - Mapping and updating of jurisdiction, mandates and roles, both animal and human
- Harmonized, streamlined researches that would guide policy
 - Investment on R&D
 - Researches on effective governance mechanisms, financing, economic burden of AMR
 - Ensuring food safety while balancing the need for antibiotics

General Recommendations

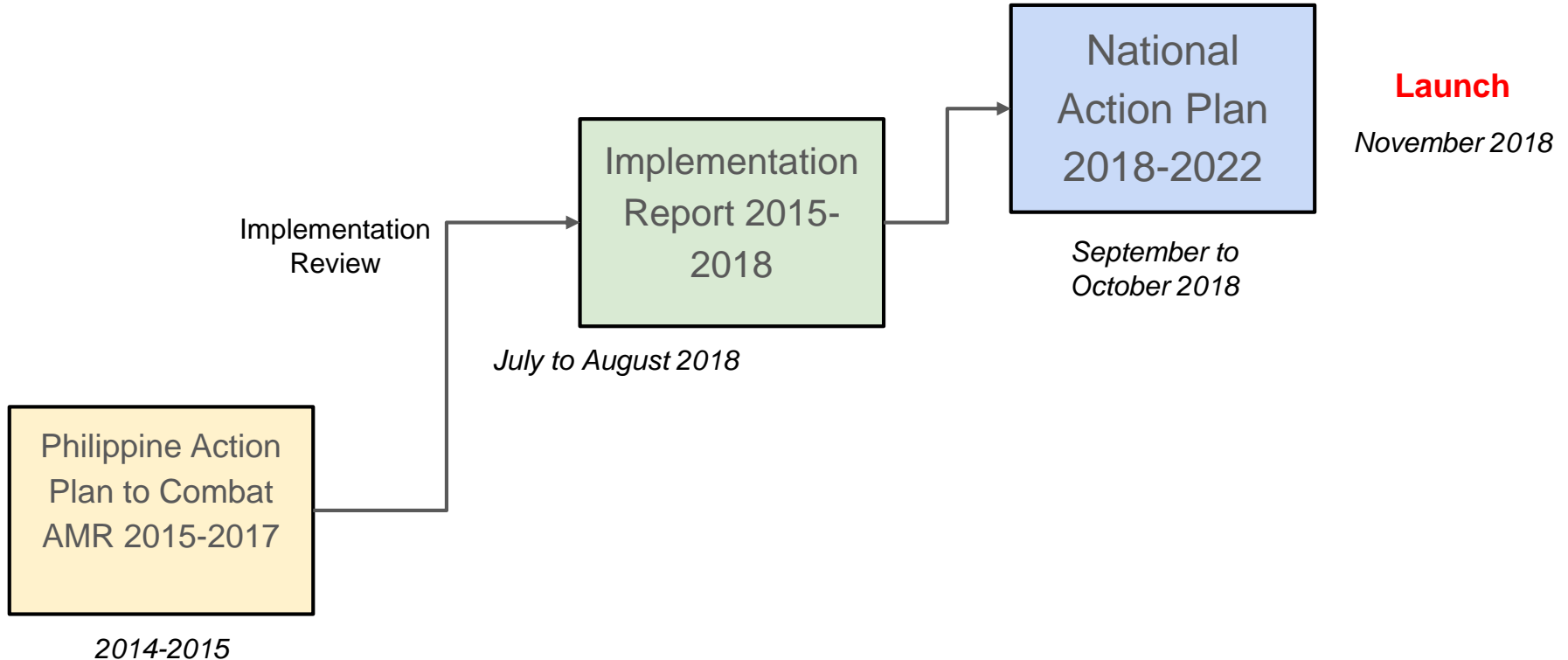
Human

- Need to review/ understand Policy/ Regulatory framework
- Plan on research, innovation and R&D for drugs
- Develop system for monitoring of AM use, AM consumption and AMR surveillance

Animal

- Strengthen surveillance system
- Monitoring of law enforcement
- Partnerships with private sector
- Adoption of the GAHP on prudent use of antimicrobials locally
- Crafting of commitments of different stakeholders through resolutions, statements, declarations

Overall Plan of ICAMR



Thank you!